FINAL
NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING SUMMARY

http://www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/environmental/AlamedaPoint.htm
Building 1, Suite 140, Community Conference Center
Alameda Point
Alameda, California

April 7, 2005

The following participants attended the meeting:

Co-Chairs:	
Thomas Macchiarella	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program Management Office (PMO) West, BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC), Navy Co-chair
Jean Sweeney	Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Community Co-chair
Attendees:	
Doug Biggs	Alameda Point Collaborative representative
Neil Coe	RAB
Anna-Marie Cook	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
David Cooper	EPA
Ardella Dailey	RAB/Alameda Unified School District
Jennifer Gibson	Sullivan International Group (Sullivan)
Diane Heinze	Port of Oakland
Judy Huang	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
George Humphreys	RAB
Craig Hunter	Tetra Tech EM Inc. (Tetra Tech)
Michelle Hurst	BRAC PMO West Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
Terry Iwagoshi	Weston Solutions
Larry Janes	Department of Veterans Affairs
Elizabeth Johnson	City of Alameda (City)
Joan Konrad	RAB
John McGuire	Shaw Environmental
Darren Newton	BRAC PMO West RPM
Kevin Reilly	RAB
Michael Schmitz	RAB

Dale Smith	RAB
Jim Sweeney	RAB Vice Community Co-chair
Luann Tetirick	RAB
Michael John Torrey	RAB/Housing Authority of the City
Denise Wong	Weston Solutions/Community member

The meeting agenda is provided in Attachment A.

MEETING SUMMARY

I. Approval of Minutes

Ms. Sweeney, Community Co-Chair, called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

Ms. Sweeney asked for comments on the minutes from the RAB meeting held on March 7, 2005. Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Torrey provided the following comments:

Mr. Humphreys' comments

- On page 4 of 9, last paragraph, first sentence, revise "Mr. Stumpenhaus presented showed Slide 24" to read, "Ms. Stumpenhaus showed Slide 24."
- On page 6 of 9, sixth paragraph, first line, revise "Mr. Humphrey" to read "Mr. Humphreys."

Mr. Torrey's comment

- On page 5 of 9, seventh paragraph, first sentence, revise "inhalation of outdoor air" to read "inhalation of outdoor wind factor."

The minutes were approved based on incorporation of the previous comments.

II. Co-Chair Announcements

Ms. Sweeney stated that she e-mailed the RAB members a list of documents she received since the March RAB meeting. In addition, Ms. Cook (EPA) had provided comments on the Operable Unit (OU)-2A remedial investigation (RI) report. Ms. Sweeney noted that EPA's comments on the RI state that the risk assessments underestimate risk and that the nature and extent of contamination sections are inadequate. EPA has agreed to finalize the RI with the understanding that concerns will be addressed in the remedial design and remedial action phase of the project.

Mr. Macchiarella provided the RAB with a list of upcoming significant Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) document submittals anticipated in April and May 2005. The list is included as Attachment B-1 to these minutes.

Mr. Macchiarella stated that a presentation on the site management plan (SMP) is planned for the May, June, or July RAB meeting. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the Navy is requesting information to be used in their assessment of historical radiological activities at NAS Alameda, and is interested in speaking with

anyone who has knowledge of those radiological activities. This request was published in the local newspapers (Attachment B-2), and Ms. Sweeney placed it on Don Roberts' Alameda daily news website.

III. Draft Addendum to the Site 14 Feasibility Study Report

Mr. Hunter stated that he would present an overview of the Site 14 draft feasibility study (FS) addendum on the behalf of Glenna Clark, Navy RPM (Attachment B-3). Mr. Hunter stated that Site 14 is located in the northern portion of NAS Alameda near the Oakland Inner Harbor (Slide 2). The site contains a groundwater plume with chlorinated solvents; predominantly vinyl chloride.

A human health risk assessment and ecological risk assessment were conducted in the previous RI (Slide 3). The following four human health exposure scenarios were evaluated: occupational, recreational, construction worker, and residential. The planned reuse for Site 14 is a golf course. The results of the risk assessment indicate that there is no significant risk to human receptors who would use the site according to the exposure assumptions associated with anticipated occupational, recreational, or construction worker scenarios. Under the residential scenario, no significant risk was identified from human exposures to soil; however, significant risk to human receptors was attributed to the potential for ingestion and inhalation of chlorinated compounds in the groundwater at the site. The ecological risk assessment concluded that the site poses no significant risk to ecological receptors.

The RI recommended no further action for soil, and an FS to evaluate remedial alternatives for reducing the potential risk from potential exposures to vinyl chloride, 1,2-dichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene in the groundwater (Slide 4). Mr. Hunter noted that an initial FS was conducted, and he reviewed the alternatives that were evaluated in the original Site 14 FS report.

Mr. Hunter stated that the purpose of the FS addendum was to revise the alternatives presented in the Site 14 FS based on the determination that domestic use of groundwater is not a beneficial use for this site (Slide 5). As a result, maximum contaminant levels (MCL) are not applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARAR). The FS addendum also incorporates the most recent groundwater sampling data, which indicate decreasing trends in chlorinated compounds. The FS addendum identifies vinyl chloride as the only remaining volatile organic compound (VOC) that poses significant risk to residential receptors; therefore, the remedial alternatives in the FS addendum only address vinyl chloride (Slide 6).

Mr. Hunter stated that the revised remedial action objective (RAO) is to protect hypothetical future residential receptors from the potential risk posed by inhalation of vinyl chloride in indoor air at concentrations that could result from groundwater concentrations above 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L). This concentration corresponds to a potential cancer risk of 10^{-6} (Slide 7). However, he also noted that the general response actions, technologies, and process options for achieving the revised RAO remain the same as those presented in the previous FS report (Slide 8).

Mr. Hunter presented the three remedial alternatives included in the FS addendum (Slide 9) and discussed their ranking against National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) criteria (Slide 10).

Mr. Hunter stated that the FS addendum was submitted on March 2, 2005, with a 60-day review period.

Mr. Schmidt asked whether the FS included an evaluation of water hazards for the golf course. Mr. Hunter responded that it would depend on the construction of the golf course but that it had not been evaluated in the FS. Ms. Johnson stated that the current plans for the golf course do not include water

hazards. Those plans include a lined drainage channel and detention/retention basin, but these structures are not located near Site 14.

Mr. Humphreys stated that a hotel and convention center complex was planned for an area south of Site 14. Mr. Hunter responded that these plans are consistent with the assumptions that were made under the commercial reuse scenario in the human health risk assessment. Mr. Humphreys noted that this complex could include staff members that lived on site. Ms. Johnson responded that she had not considered this arrangement and noted that the hotel location was planned between Sites 32 and 14. Ms. Johnson added that the draft golf course environmental impact report (EIR) has been circulated. In addition, a revision to the golf course EIR that addresses the discovery of wetlands at the site has also been submitted and is currently located on the City's website.

Ms. Sweeney asked whether the groundwater plume was migrating to the Oakland Inner Harbor and whether risk had been evaluated for ecological receptors. Mr. Hunter responded that the finding of insignificant risk to ecological receptors considered aquatic life by comparing chemical concentrations in groundwater to ambient water quality criteria in the California Toxics Rule. These criteria are protective of the most sensitive aquatic receptor, which varies per chemical.

Mr. Reilly asked how much time the chemical oxidation process would require to be successful. Mr. Hunter responded that chemical oxidation reactions occur almost immediately. Testing is performed after the first reaction, and the process is repeated if residual contamination remains.

Ms. Smith asked whether benthic species testing was performed using extracts of water. Mr. Hunter responded that no toxicity testing was performed. Ms. Smith asked why no barrier was considered in the FS to prevent the groundwater plume from reaching the Oakland Inner Harbor. Mr. Hunter stated that the RI did not identify any significant impacts to ecological receptors. Ms. Smith noted that NAS Alameda is used by many raptors, squirrels, and other wildlife and asked how there could be no exposure to ecological receptors. Mr. Hunter responded that the report did not state there was no exposure but it did find no significant risk. A significant risk would be identified if the site concentrations exceeded the criteria in the California Toxics Rule.

Ms. Konrad asked about requirements that would apply if the land use changed to residential. Mr. Hunter responded that this change would require land use controls. Mr. Macchiarella added that the Tidelands Trust impacts the reuse of the site and it is very unlikely to be used for residential purposes. If the area were used for residential purposes, then exposure could be prevented by many different means, such as the installation of a barrier or through the remediation of the groundwater. Mr. Macchiarella stated that in situ chemical oxidation followed by monitored natural attenuation would reduce contaminant levels in groundwater.

Mr. Reilly noted that the remedial alternatives comparison table shows a medium short-term effectiveness for in situ chemical oxidation (Slide 10). Mr. Hunter responded that short-term effectiveness addresses the ease of implementing a given alternative. The in situ chemical oxidation alternative was rated as medium, which is lower than alternatives 1 and 2 for this criterion, because it requires an extra step. Mr. Macchiarella added that short-term effectiveness also evaluates whether additional risk is posed in the implementation of the alternative (for example, preventing the spread of sediments during dredging activities).

Mr. Humphreys asked whether the alternatives considered the possibility of a tsunami in the Bay Area. Mr. Macchiarella responded that the only natural disasters considered were the geotechnical considerations for an earthquake at Sites 1 and 2. Mr. Humphreys suggested that a tsunami should be

considered. Ms. Johnson stated that tsunami modeling was performed for the San Francisco Bay, and minimal impact was found. Ms. Smith stated that the potential impacts are minimal due to a 300-foot drop in elevation under the Golden Gate Bridge that a wave would need to climb to reach the San Francisco Bay. Mr. Coe commented that a lot of damage was caused during the Anchorage, Alaska earthquake because of water entering and leaving the estuary every 30 minutes.

IV. Comments on the Revised Draft EDC-5 SI

Mr. Newton noted concerns at the March RAB meeting regarding the omission of Navy responses to public comment on the draft Economic Development Conveyance (EDC)-5 site investigation (SI) (Attachment B-4). Mr. Newton stated that comments had been received from EPA, the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the RWQCB, the City, the RAB, Arc Ecology, the Alameda Point Collaborative (APC), Doug Biggs (verbal comments), and the Clearwater Revival Company. All comments were reviewed and incorporated in the revised draft SI, however since the revisions to the document were so substantial; an individual response to comment appendix was not included in the revised draft final SI report.

Mr. Newton reviewed the timeline for EDC-5 (Slide 3). The SI process was started approximately three years ago for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) only. Additional data and risk assessments were added to the document. On June 30, 2004, the Navy submitted the revised draft EDC-5 SI. Several working meetings were held between the Navy, regulators, and the City. The draft final EDC-5 SI was submitted on February 3, 2005. This document became final on March 11, 2005.

Mr. Newton stated that following receipt of comments, the Navy reevaluated 19 historic activities, the environmental baseline survey (EBS), and the historic parcel evaluation plan (PEP) (Slide 4). The four factors used in the parcel evaluation decisions were: site history, chemical usage, sampling results, and risk results. The draft final SI included a write up for every EBS parcel. The SI identified areas of concern (AOC) that require further evaluation.

Mr. Newton stated that the entire document was restructured (Slide 5). As a result, the Navy decided that a formal response to comments was difficult to provide because of the amount of revision to the document. Mr. Newton stated that this was an error and all comments received in the future will receive a formal response to comments.

Mr. Newton provided a general summary of the concerns that were expressed in the comments received on the revised draft EDC-5 SI (Slide 6). One of the concerns involves the screening level of 620 parts per billion (ppb) for benzo(a)pyrene equivalents (Slide 7). This screening level is used during sampling and data acquisition only and not during the risk screening.

Mr. Newton noted that another concern involved the adequacy of the data (Slide 8). Follow receipt of comments, the Navy reevaluated 19 historic activities, the EBS, the 1997 background study, and the PEP, and included this information in the SI. Mr. Newton stated that site history, historic site use, and risk values were used in making the risk management decisions on a parcel-by-parcel basis.

Mr. Newton identified confusion regarding the CERCLA remedies in the SI (Slide 9). He clarified that the SI process does not identify remedial actions nor remedial action objectives (RAOs). The final outcome of the SI is the identification of AOCs that require additional evaluation. The Navy identified 25 AOCs within the boundaries of EDC-5. Data gaps in soil and groundwater will be addressed as part of future RIs at IR Site 35.

Mr. Newton summarized the decision process regarding the partitioning of risk from background metals in risk assessments and the difference between the criteria used to evaluate PAH and non-PAH risks (Slide 10). The risks are calculated for each PAH and each non-PAH. The total PAH risk is compared to 10^{-5}, and the total risk for non-PAHs is compared to 10^{-6}. For non-PAHs, an incremental risk is calculated by subtracting the risk posed by background metals. This incremental risk is compared to 10^{-6}. The risk for noncarcinogenic compounds is added together in the hazard index. A hazard index greater than 1 indicates a noncancer risk for the site. Both the total and incremental risks are provided in tables in the SI.

Mr. Newton provided an example of this decision process for Parcel 78 (Slide 11). Parcel 78 consists of open space with paved and grassy areas. Historically it was used as a parking structure, for navigational training, for arts and crafts, and as a hobby shop. The chemical usage included limited chemical storage. No potential release areas were identified. Minor stains associated with automobile parking and a leak from an air compressor was observed.

Ms. Sweeney stated that Parcel 78 previously contained garages used to build fiberglass boats, which have been removed, and explained that the APC currently has its offices on this parcel. Ms. Sweeney asked whether samples were collected from this area. Mr. Newton reiterated that no releases were identified; however two surface soil lead samples were collected during EBS sampling. Mr. Newton stated that risks were not calculated for this site (Slide 12). The SI recommended no further evaluation because minimal storage was observed and no potential release was identified during the EBS inspection.

Mr. Newton provided another example of the decision process for Decision Area (DA)-4 (Slide 13). EBS Parcel 98 was subdivided into DAs to reduce the size of the exposure area and estimate human health risk more conservatively. DA-4 was historically used for family housing. Lead in paint and pesticides were used on the site. No potential release areas were identified; however, PAH concentrations were reported in soil as exceeding 620 and 1,000 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg) and metal concentrations exceeding preliminary remediation goals (PRG). The calculated human health cancer risk and hazard index for soil were below the risk management range (Slide 14). The SI recommended no further action for DA-4 because the historic use of the area was residential, no potential release areas were identified, and the calculated risk levels and hazard index were below the risk management range.

Mr. Newton discussed the decision process for DA-8, which is also a part of Parcel 98 (Slide 15). DA-8 has a site history of family housing, pump stations, PCB target areas and pesticide storage areas, lead in soil, VOCs, and PAHs. Ms. Sweeney noted that DA-8 includes the former chief's quarters. Mr. Newton provided details that the chemical usage at the site included lead in paint at the water towers and antenna tower as well as pesticides and PCBs. Sampling results for soil reported PAH results above 620 and 1,000 µg/kg. Metals, pesticides, and PCB results in soil were found above PRGs. The calculated risk levels were above target levels.

Mr. Newton stated that two AOCs in DA-8 were identified (Slide 16) as requiring further evaluation. In the northern portion of DA-8, AOC-7 is recommended for further evaluation because of PAHs and PCBs. In the southern portion of DA-8, AOC-10 is recommended for further evaluation because of lead in soil. No further evaluation is recommended for the remaining portion of DA-8 because the historical use of the areas was residential. The remaining PAH concentrations did not significantly contribute to the PAH cancer risk in soil, and chemicals in the remaining area were generally not reported at concentrations exceeding 2004 PRGs or were below metals background levels. Mr. Newton presented a figure showing the AOCs in DA-8 (Slide 17).

Mr. Newton stated that the Navy would evaluate the 25 AOCs identified within the boundaries of EDC-5 (Slide 18). Potential data gaps will be identified by the BCT, and these sites will move forward in the CERCLA process towards a RI.

Ms. Dailey stated that Mr. Newton had noted an error in not responding to the comments on the SI and asked whether anything would be done to correct the problem. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the purpose of this presentation was to address the comments. Ms. Dailey stated that the Navy explained their responses to the RAB members but not to other interested parties. Ms. Sweeney asked whether there would be another comment period. Mr. Newton responded that the document was finalized on March 11, 2005. Mr. Macchiarella stated that the Navy's general rule was to respond to written comments in writing. The Navy would follow this general rule in the future. Mr. Macchiarella added that the Navy could address specific comments on the EDC-5 SI if requested.

Mr. Biggs, a representative for APC, stated that he was glad that the Navy had responded to the concerns on the EDC-5 SI. Mr. Biggs stated that Parcel 78 historically was used for maintenance of recreational vehicles and now houses a childcare center. Mr. Biggs noted that the SI stated that no sampling was conducted; however, Mr. Newton had stated that two lead samples were collected. Mr. Macchiarella added that the CERCLA SI process uses historic research and available investigation data to identify areas with a potential release on the site. Mr. Biggs asked how the Navy could be certain that the site is safe without sampling. Mr. Biggs added that this is particularly important because of the current use as a childcare center.

Ms. Cook stated that some original concerns that she had regarding Parcels 78 and 98 had been allayed by information on the activities that historically were conducted there, which did not appear to warrant further investigation. Ms. Cook added that the PEP was used as the basis for generating sampling during the EBS. Ms. Cook stated that upon hearing Mr. Biggs's concerns, she recommends that a few samples be collected in this area.

Mr. Biggs asked where he could find the PEP. Mr. Newton responded that it was included as a CD in an appendix of the EDC-5 SI.

Mr. Biggs stated that the grassy area located to the right of AOC-10 contains housing units. Mr. Biggs asked how the Navy could be confident that no contamination exists in this area without collecting samples. Mr. Macchiarella responded that if this area is a part of the lead sampling area, the samples were collected to delineate lead from a discrete source. No other sources were identified; therefore there was no indication that additional samples were needed. Mr. Biggs responded that he feels there is a data gap in this area, particularly because neighborhood children play in this field.

V. UST Removal from the Least Tern Nesting Area

Mr. Macchiarella introduced Ms. Hurst, a Navy RPM in the petroleum program. Ms. Hurst stated that she would share a success story regarding an underground storage tank (UST) removal in the least tern nesting area (Attachment B-5). This project was completed in about 3 weeks, which allowed for the completion of field activities before the arrival of the least terns in mid-April.

Ms. Hurst provided an overview of the timeline of the project (Slide 2). The Navy had been notified regarding stained surface soil by a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) representative on March 13, 2005. Ms. Smith stated that she had notified FWS of the staining and the smell from the area.

On March 16, Ms. Hurst visited the site, lifted the vault lid, and discovered the UST. Ms. Hurst then contacted Ms. Huang of RWQCB to discuss the situation. The vault had filled with rainwater, and 350 gallons were vacuum pumped from the vault to prevent additional overflow. On March 28, about 1,500 gallons were removed from the vault by vacuum pump. On March 29, the UST was pulled, and debris and sludge from the bottom of the vault were removed. On March 30, the vault was removed, and the soil was excavated. A groundwater sample was also collected. On March 31, a surface scrape was performed along with additional sampling. The site was backfilled on April 1. FWS performed habitat restoration on April 4.

Ms. Hurst stated that several parties were involved in the activities (Slide 3). These parties included the FWS, California Department of Fish and Game, RWQCB, Alameda County Health Agency, the Navy, and its contractor.

Ms. Hurst presented several pictures of the Least Terns and their nests (Slides 4 through 7). Ms. Hurst stated that the Least Tern was listed as a federally endangered species in 1970 and was listed by the State in 1971. The birds arrive at the site in mid-April and nest there until they leave in August. Ms. Hurst stated that the Least Tern colony is adjacent to the old runway (Slide 8). Ms. Hurst presented a diagram of the colony (Slide 9). The colony was expanded from 6 acres to 10 acres.

Ms. Hurst presented pictures of the vault and stained soil (Slides 10 and 11), noting that the vault was compartmentalized. One compartment held a stovepipe that appeared to heat a material, and the other contained the UST. Ms. Hurst noted that FWS was aware of the vault but believed it was an electrical vault. The staining was believed to result from rainwater filling the vault and overflowing into the surrounding soil. It was not previously known that the vault contained a UST.

Ms. Hurst provided an overview of the UST removal (Slides 12 through 14). The 300-gallon UST was contained in a vault 16 feet long, 4.5 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. The first 350 gallons pumped from the vault was mostly petroleum, and the remaining 1,500 gallons was mostly water. The debris found at the bottom of the vault included buckets, wooden debris, piping, and bricks (Slide 15). A manufacturer identification plate found on the UST indicated it was a boiler tank built in 1940 (Slide 16).

Following the UST removal, the vault was removed, and 3 feet (wide) of soil around the vault was excavated (Slides 17 through 23). The soil was placed in bins and is awaiting sampling results. Ms. Hurst noted that the vault had to be broken into two pieces to facilitate removal. A groundwater sample was also collected.

The site was backfilled, and a well casing was installed for future groundwater monitoring (Slide 24). Mr. Humphreys asked whether soil samples had also been collected. Ms. Hurst responded that a total of five soil samples and two groundwater samples were collected. The backfill was completed to about 1 foot below grade as preparation for the Least Tern habitat (Slide 25). Soil within an area measuring about 25-foot wide by 25-foot long around the former UST was removed to a depth of about 1 foot below the ground surface to prepare the area for habitat restoration by the FWS. The FWS placed Angel Island sand, which contains pieces of shell, in the area as habitat for the Least Terns (Slide 26). Least Tern condominiums also were placed in the area to provide a shelter for the chicks in the summer.

Ms. Sweeney asked whether a petroleum slick was present on the water. Ms. Hurst responded that petroleum product was present during the removal. It is unknown whether this contamination was caused from breaking the vault or if it resulted from a prior leak. Ms. Hurst noted that sampling results from the monitoring well would determine whether groundwater has been impacted in that area.

Mr. Schmidt noted that this activity provided an example of the system working correctly, including the vigilance of Ms. Smith and the RAB members and the agencies coming together and working efficiently. Ms. Smith added that she appreciated the Navy's quick response. Mr. Macchiarella stated that everyone understood the importance of completing the field activities before the arrival of the Least Terns. Ms. Smith asked whether the Navy had determined the purpose of the vault. Ms. Hurst stated that neither the maps nor the records identified the purpose of the vault.

Mr. Janes commended the Navy on the project and asked whether any surveys had been performed to determine if other tanks were located on the site. Mr. Macchiarella responded that such surveys most likely have been performed, but he would need to verify this assertion. Mr. Macchiarella also commented that the UST in the Least Tern area was not identified in any previous survey, most likely because that area has belonged to the FWS for many years.

VI. BRAC Closure Team Activities

Ms. Cook distributed a handout that summarizes the BCT activities in March 2005 (Attachment B-6). A conference call was held on March 3, 2005, to resolve issues on the Site 32 draft final RI work plan. Ms. Cook noted that the regulatory agencies are trying to avoid data gaps during the development of the work plan. At the March BCT meeting, the Navy agreed to analyze groundwater in several monitoring wells for radiological constituents. Any radiological contamination identified in soil will be included in the Site 1 FS. The Navy agreed to sample the bedding material to determine whether it was acting as a preferential pathway. The Navy also agreed to expand the proposed soil and groundwater sampling activities to include four upgradient samples to ensure that a potential upgradient source would not go unnoticed.

An overview on the Site 31 work plan was presented at the March BCT meeting. The regulators are concerned about inadequate characterization of groundwater contamination. The Navy agreed to look into expanding the number and scope of samples in the work plan.

Ms. Cook stated that two conference calls were held to discuss the draft final Site 26 FS. Ms. Cook noted that EPA does not agree that MCLs are not ARARs, as stated in the document. EPA issued a concurrence letter for the FS on March 31 that urged the Navy to select an active groundwater remedial alternative in the proposed plan.

Ms. Cook stated that the agencies agreed to finalize the OU-2A RI report but did not concur with the document. It was agreed that agency concerns would be carried through and addressed in the FS, reflected in the record of decision, and resolved in the remedial design and remedial action phase of the cleanup.

Ms. Cook stated that a conference call was held on March 28 to discuss comments on the draft offshore sediment work plan. The Navy agreed to collect samples from the Site 1 beach area. Ms. Cook stated that there is about an 80-foot gap of beach between Site 29 (Skeet Range) and Site 1 (landfill). The work plan will include samples to fill this gap.

Mr. Humphreys stated that someone told him that ramps were historically located in this area. These ramps were used by planes as they fired weapons into onshore pits located in Site 1. Mr. Macchiarella asked whether an interview would be possible with this person, and Mr. Humphreys responded that he would ask.

VII. Community and RAB Comment Period

Mr. Torrey distributed handouts for the Alameda Family Preparedness Faire and the East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission's 2005 Small Business Golf Classic (Attachment B-7).

Mr. Torrey noted the recent incident of a tugboat sinking in the San Francisco Bay. Mr. Torrey noted that this situation involved two counts of negligence for safety issues. Mr. Torrey stated that the Navy needs to ensure that all contractors working on site need to follow applicable Occupational Health and Safety Administration requirements.

Ms. Smith distributed copies of a figure from the work plan for the basewide PAH investigation that shows the sloughs and waterways at Alameda (Attachment B-8).

Ms. Konrad stated that the next Alameda Reuse and Redevelopment Agency (ARRA) public workshop would be held on May 7, 2005. Ms. Johnson stated that an e-mail would be sent to provide additional information on this workshop.

There were no further comments, and the meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

ATTACHMENT A

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA
April 7, 2005

(One Page)

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA

AGENDA

APRIL 7, 2005 6:30 PM

ALAMEDA POINT – BUILDING 1 – SUITE 140
COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ROOM
(FROM PARKING LOT ON W MIDWAY AVE, ENTER THROUGH MIDDLE WING)

TIME	SUBJECT	PRESENTER
6:30 - 6:45	Approval of Minutes	Ms. Jean Sweeney
6:45 - 7:00	Co-Chair Announcements	Co-Chairs
7:00 – 7:25	Site 14 Draft FS Amendment Presentation	Dr. Craig Hunter, Tetra Tech
7:25 – 7:45	EDC5 SI Response to Comments Summary	Mr. Darren Newton, Navy
7:45 – 8:00	Success Story: UST removed from Least Tern Area	Ms. Michelle Hurst, Navy
8:00 – 8:10	BCT Activities	Ms. Anna-Marie Cook U.S. EPA
8:10 – 8:30	Community & RAB Comment Period	Community & RAB
8:30	RAB Meeting Adjournment	

ATTACHMENT B

NAVAL AIR STATION ALAMEDA
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING HANDOUT MATERIALS

B-1 List of significant Navy CERCLA program documents for April/May 2005, presented by Thomas Macchiarella, BRAC PMO-West. April 7, 2005. (1 page)

B-2 Alameda Pont/Alameda Naval Air Station Seeking Information for Historical Radiological Assessment, presented by Thomas Macchiarella, BRAC PMO-West. (1 page)

B-3 Draft Addendum to the Site 14 Feasibility Study Report, Alameda Point. Presented by Craig Hunter, Tetra Tech for Glenna Clark, BRAC PMO-West. (5 pages)

B-4 EDC-5 SI, Revisit of Comments on Revised Draft SI, dated June 30, 2004. Presented by Darren Newton, BRAC PMO West. (9 pages)

B-5 UST Removal from Least Tern Nesting Colony. Presented by Michelle Hurst, BRAC PMO West. (14 pages)

B-6 March 2005 BCT activities update. Presented by Anna-Marie Cook, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. April 7, 2005. (2 pages)

B-7 Handouts on American Red Cross Family Preparedness Faire and The East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission's 2005 Small Business Golf Classic. Provided by Michael John Torrey. (3 pages)

B-8 Work Plan PAH Background Determination and PAH Specific SIs, Figure 2-3, Historical Industry 1870 to 1900, Alameda, California. Provided by Dale Smith, RAB member. (1 page)

ATTACHMENT B-1

LIST OF UPCOMING CERCLA DOCUMENTS FOR APRIL/MAY 2005

(One Page)

Alameda Point Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
April 7, 2005

Significant Navy CERCLA program documents planned for April/May 2005

- OU-2A Final RI Report
- Site 17 (Seaplane Lagoon) Draft Final Feasibility Study
- Draft Final Datagap Sampling Workplan (Offshore sediments)
- Site 31 (Marina Village) Draft Remedial Investigation Workplan
- Site 2 (West Beach Landfill) Final Remedial Investigation Workplan
- Site 25 (Coast Guard Housing) Final Soil Feasibility Study Report
- Site 26 (Western Hangar Zone) Final Feasibility Study Report
- Site 28 (Todd Shipyard) Draft Final FS Report
- Site 1 (1943 – 1956 Disposal Area) Draft Feasibility Study Report
- OU-2B (Sites 3, 4, 11 & 21) Draft Final Remedial Investigation Report
- OU-1 (Sites 6, 7, 8 and 16) Draft Final Feasibility Study Report

ATTACHMENT B-2

ALAMEDA PONT/ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION SEEKING INFORMATION FOR HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

(One Page)

ALAMEDA POINT/ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION
SEEKING INFORMATION
FOR HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

The Department of the Navy (Navy) *is presently seeking to interview current and* former Navy personnel, civilian employees, and contractors regarding radiological operations at the former Alameda Naval Air Station, Alameda, California. The Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West is working with the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division and the Navy's Radiological Affairs Support Office in the preparation of the Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA) for Alameda Naval Air Station. The HRA will document the historical radiological operations of the Naval Air Station including former uses of radioactive materials and locations where radioactive materials were used, stored, or disposed. Radiological operations may have been conducted by any of the following employers or their contractors: Alameda Naval Air Station, Naval Air Rework Facility, Fleet Industrial Supply Center Oakland (FISCO) Alameda Annex, or Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory.

Face-to-face interviews as well as telephone or e-mail interviews can be arranged. Information resulting from interviews will be used for preparation of the HRA. The Navy is interested in obtaining open and honest oral histories. The Navy is not interested in pursuing adverse action against interviewees based on information supplied during the interviews. **If you are a current or former member of the Navy, former civilian employee, or contractor and have information about past radiological operations at ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, please contact Robert O'Brien, Weston Solutions, at e-mail address robert.obrien@westonsolutions.com or call 1-800-538-9815.**

ATTACHMENT B-3

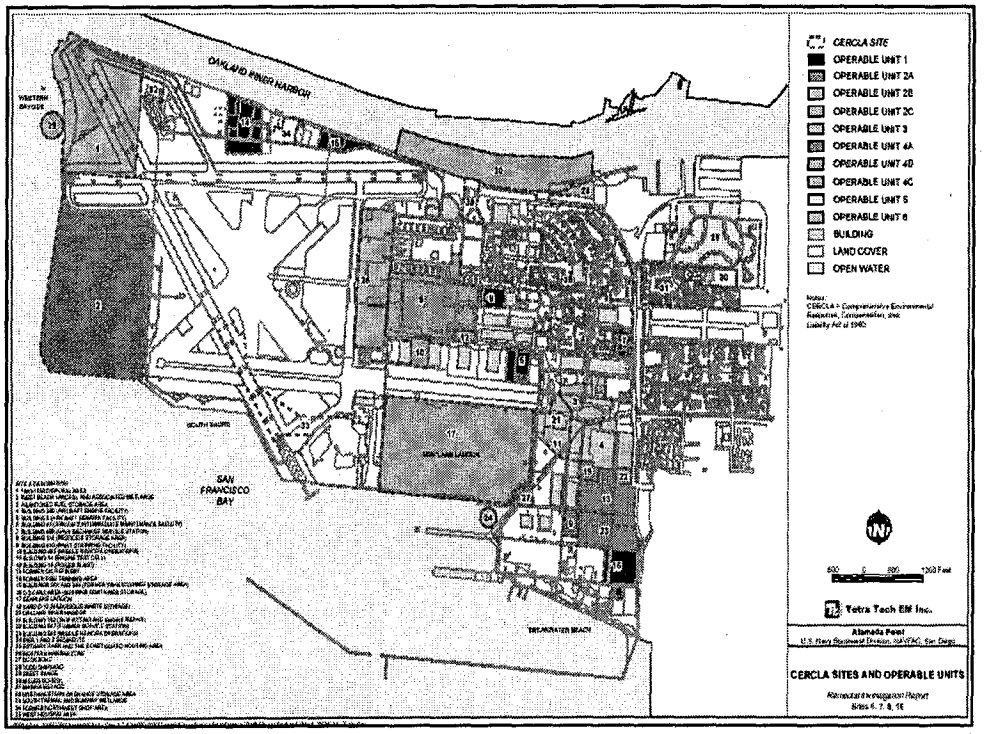
DRAFT ADDENDUM TO THE SITE 14 FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT

(Five Pages)

Draft: Addendum to the Feasibility Study Report, Site 14 Alameda Point

Glenna Clark
Remedial Project Manager
Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West

April 7, 2005



Previous RI Results

- **A Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) & Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) were completed in 2003. Four exposure scenarios were included:**
  1) Occupational (planned reuse)
  2) Recreational (planned reuse)
  3) Construction worker
  4) Residential (unrestricted reuse)

- **Results:**
  - No significant risk to human receptors from soil or groundwater in scenarios 1,2,3.
  - Significant potential risk from exposure to groundwater in scenario 4 from potential ingestion & inhalation of chlorinated compounds.
  - No significant risk to ecological receptors.

Previous RI Recommendations

- **Remedial Investigation Recommendations:**
  - **No further action for soil**
  - **Develop an FS to investigate risk >10^{-4} for potential unrestricted land reuse for: *vinyl chloride, 1,2-DCE, PCE* in groundwater plume.**
- **Remedial Alternatives Previously evaluated by Site 14 FS**
  - **No Action**
  - **Land use Controls (LUCs) & Long-term Monitoring**
  - **Source reduction using situ chemical oxidation (ISCO), LUCs, & monitored natural attenuation (MNA)**
  - **Source elimination with ISCO**

Feasibility Study Addendum Objectives

- The purpose of this addendum is to revise the Site 14 FS based on the determination that domestic use of groundwater is not a beneficial use for this site and MCLs are not ARARs
- This report also considers the results of recent groundwater sampling events

Recent Data Findings

- Sampling data from 2003 and 2004 shows decreasing trends for chlorinated compounds. *Vinyl chloride (VC) is* identified as only remaining volatile organic compound (VOC) that poses significant risk to potential residential receptors. Therefore FS Addendum will address VC only.

Revised Remedial Action Objective

RAO: To protect hypothetical future residential receptors from the potential risk posed by inhalation of *vinyl chloride* in indoor air at concentrations that could result from groundwater *VC* concentrations above 15 µg/L. This concentration corresponds to a potential cancer risk of 10^{-6}.

Remediation Techniques

General Response Actions for achieving the RAO as well as technology & process options remained the same as the previous Site 14 Feasibility Study.

Revised Remedial Alternatives

- ***Alternative 1:***
  No Action
- ***Alternative 2:***
  Additional installation of monitoring wells to better delineate the groundwater plume boundary. Then MNA of groundwater & LUCs until chlorinated compound concentrations naturally degrade to a human health cancer risk of 10^{-6} based on an inhalation pathway for unrestricted reuse.
- ***Alternative 3:***
  Additional installation of monitoring wells to better delineate the groundwater plume boundary & implementation of ISCO in conjunction with LUCs to achieve a human health cancer risk of 10^{-6} based on an inhalation pathway for unrestricted reuse.

Remedial Alternatives Comparison

NCP Criteria	1) No Action	2) MNA & LUCs	3) ISCO, Monitoring & LUCs
Protect Human Health & Environment	low	high	high
Compliance w/ARARs	high	high	high
Long-term effectiveness	low	high	high
Reduce Toxicity, Mobility, & Volume through Treatment	low	low	high
Short-term Effectiveness	high	high	medium
Implementability	high	medium	medium
Cost	0	$1.6 M	$2.2 M

ATTACHMENT B-4

EDC-5 SI
REVISIT OF COMMENTS ON REVISED DRAFT SI
DATED JUNE 30, 2004

(Nine Pages)

Welcome

BRAC PMO WEST

April 7, 2005 RAB Meeting

EDC-5 SI

revisit of comments on Revised Draft SI

dated June 30, 2004

Darren Newton
Remedial Project Manager
BRAC Program Management Office West

Agenda

BRAC PMO WEST

- Timeline
- SI direction change
- Major changes in SI from June 2004 to March 2005
- Comment Summary for EDC-5 SI and summary of Navy Responses
- Example of Decision Process –
  - No further evaluation parcel 78,
  - No further evaluation parcel DA4
  - Further evaluation DA 8
- Next Steps

Timeline

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June 30, 2004 – Navy submittal of Revised Draft Site Inspection Report for EDC-5

October 19, 2004 – SI meeting with Agencies and City Representative

November 2, 8, 16, 2004 - Regulator and City EDC-5 Working Meetings

November 16, 2004 - Regulator, City, and Navy EDC-5 Working Meeting

February 3, 2005 – Navy submittal of Draft Final Site Inspection Report for EDC-5

March 11, 2005 - Draft Final Site Inspection Report for EDC-5 becomes Final

SI Direction Change

BRAC PMO WEST

1. Navy consulted 19 historic activities, the EBS, as well as the historic Parcel Evaluation Plan (PEP)

2. Parcel evaluation decisions were based on based upon a combination of:
   - site history,
   - chemical usage,
   - sampling results, and
   - risk results.

3. The Final SI included write ups for every EBS parcel in EDC-5 as well as a table that reflect (were available) the Navy, EPA, and DTSC recommendations for each parcel

4. The final outcome of the SI is the identification of areas of concern (AOC) that require additional evaluation.

Major Changes from June 2004 to March 2005

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Overall:

Approximately 50 pages of new text,

4 new appendices,

3 new figures

5 new tables

Revision of existing tables, figures and text

Comment Summary

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General Summary of comments received on the EDC-5 revised draft SI

1. Screening Level of 620 ppb for B(a)P PAHs
2. Data Adequacy - decisions were made in the absence of adequate data
3. Confusion regarding CERCLA remedies in the SI
4. Decision Process, i.e. subtraction of background metals in risk assessment and separating PAH and non-PAH risks

Generalize Navy Response – PAH screening level

BRAC PMO WEST

General Summary of comments

1. Screening Level of 620 ppb for B(a)P PAHs.

General Response –

1. The screening level of 620 ppb for B(a)P eq PAH was used in the preparation of the characterization of the nature and extent of the transfer parcel.
2. 620 ppb was used as a screening level during the sampling and data acquisition.
3. The SI does not use 620 ppb in risk screening.

Generalize Navy Response – Data Adequacy

BRAC PMO WEST

General Summary of comments

2. Data Adequacy - decisions were made in the absence of adequate data

General Response –

1. Following receipt of numerous comments, the Navy reevaluated 19 historic activities, the EBS, the 1997 background study as well as the Parcel Evaluation Plan (PEP) were evaluated and data was included into the SI.

2. Site history, historic site use, as well as risk values were used in making risk management decisions on a parcel by parcel basis.

Generalize Navy Response – Final Remedy

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General Summary of comments

3. Confusion regarding CERCLA remedies in the SI

1. The SI process of CERCLA does not identify remedial actions, nor remedial action objectives.
2. The final outcome of the SI is the identification of areas of concern (AOC) that require additional evaluation.
3. The Navy identified 25 AOCs within the boundaries of EDC-5. Data gaps in soil and groundwater will be addressed as part of future RI investigations at IR Site 35.

Generalize Navy Response – Decision Process

BRAC PMO WEST

General Summary of comments

4. Decision Process, i.e. subtraction of background metals in risk assessment and separating PAH and non-PAH risks

General Response – The parcel decision process in a DA or EBS parcel is:

1. Calculate risks for each PAH and for each non PAH (everything else)
2. Compare Total PAH risk to 10-5
3. Compare Total Risk for non-PAH to 10-6
4. Calculate "incremental risk" (this is Non-PAH risks without background metals)
5. Compare Incremental Risk for non-PAH to 10-6
6. Add all non-carcinogenic compounds together = hazard index
7. Compare hazard index to 1

(Total and Incremental Risks are listed in multiple tables of the Final SI)

Example Decision Process – Parcel 78

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Example of the Decision Process – No Further Evaluation Decision Area – EBS parcel 78

Step One – Site history

- open space consisting of paved and grassy areas
- used as a parking structure,
- for navigational training,
- for arts and crafts, and as a hobby shop

Step Two - Chemical Usage

- limited chemical storage: paint, cleaning supplies, wood finish, ceramic glaze, antifreeze, light maintenance fuels and lubricants

Step Three – Sampling Results

- no potential release areas were identified.
- minor stains associated with vehicle parking and a leak from the air compressor was observed.
- two surface soil lead samples collected (EBS sampling)

Example Decision Process – Parcel 78

BRAC PMO WEST

Step Four- Risk Results

- Risk assessment not calculated

Recommendations

No further evaluation is recommended for EBS Parcel 78 because:

1. minimal storage was observed
2. no potential release areas were identified during the EBS inspection

Example Decision Process – DA 4

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Example of the Decision Process – No Further Evaluation Decision Area (DA) 4

EBS Parcel 98 subdivided into decision areas (DA) to reduce the size of the exposure area, thus assuring that estimates of potential human-health risks were inherently conservative

Step One – Site history (DA 4 in Parcel 98)

- family housing

Step Two - Chemical Usage

- Lead in paint
- pesticides used
- No potential release areas were identified.

Step Three – Sampling Results

- PAH results above 620 and 1,000 ug/kg (basewide PAH invesigation, PAH TCRA)
- Metals results above PRGs (PAH TCRA)

Example Decision Process – DA 4

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Example of the Decision Process – No Further Evaluation Decision Area (DA) 4

Step Four- Risk Results

- calculated incremental soil human-health cancer risk and HI at the decision area were less than target levels

Recommendations

No further evaluation is recommended for Decision Area 4 because:

1. historical use of the area was residential,
2. No potential release areas were identified in the area during the EBS,
3. and the calculated incremental soil human-health cancer risk and HI at the decision area were less than target levels.

Example Decision Process – DA - 8

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Example of the Decision Process –Further Evaluation identified in DA 8

Step One – Site history (DA 8 in Parcel 98)

- family housing
- pump stations
- PCB target areas and pesticide storage areas,
- lead in soil,
- VOCs, and PAHs

Step Two - Chemical Usage

- Lead in paint (water towers, antenna tower)
- pesticides and PCBs used

Step Three – Sampling Results

- PAH results above 620 and 1,000 ug/kg (base wide PAH investigation, PAH TCRA)
- Metals results above PRGs (water tower and antenna TCRA)
- Pesticide and PCB results above PRGs (pesticide shed removal action)
- TPH and VOCs not reported above PRGs(water tower and antenna TCRA)

Example Decision Process – DA - 8

BRAC PMO WEST

Example of the Decision Process –Further Evaluation identified in DA 8

Step Four- Risk Results

- calculated incremental soil human-health cancer risk and HI at the decision area were above target levels for:

Recommendations
Identification of two areas of concern (AOC) 7 and 10

AOC 7 - PAHs and PCBs
Further evaluation is recommended for the northern portion of Decision Area 8;

AOC 10 – Lead in soil
Further evaluation is recommended for the southern portion of Decision Area 8 surrounding the lead excavation area;

No further evaluation is recommended for the remaining portion of Decision Area 8 because:

1. historical use of the area was residential,
2. remaining PAH concentrations did not significantly contribute to the PAH cancer risk in soil, and
3. chemicals in the remaining area were generally not reported at concentrations exceeding 2004 PRGs and or were below metals background levels.)

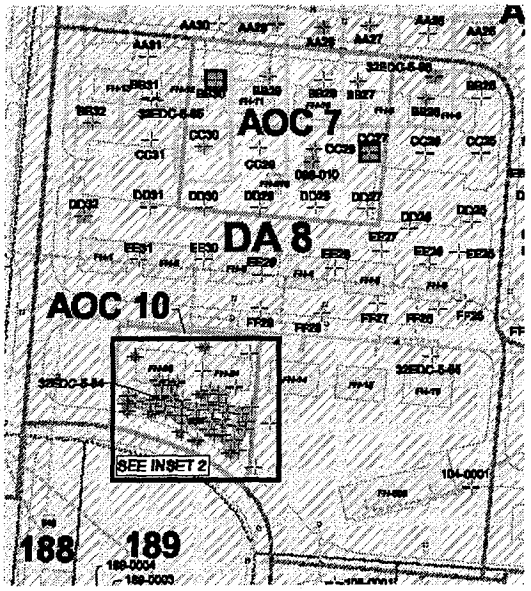

Figure 7-1

(The sizes and shapes of the AOCs were estimated in order to highlight locations of concern, but do not attempt to define the extent of contamination. The actual area will be determined when the AOCs are evaluated further.)

Next Steps

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1. Evaluate identified AOCs
2. Identify potential data gaps
3. Move forward in the CERCLA process to Remedial Investigation step

CERCLA and IR Program

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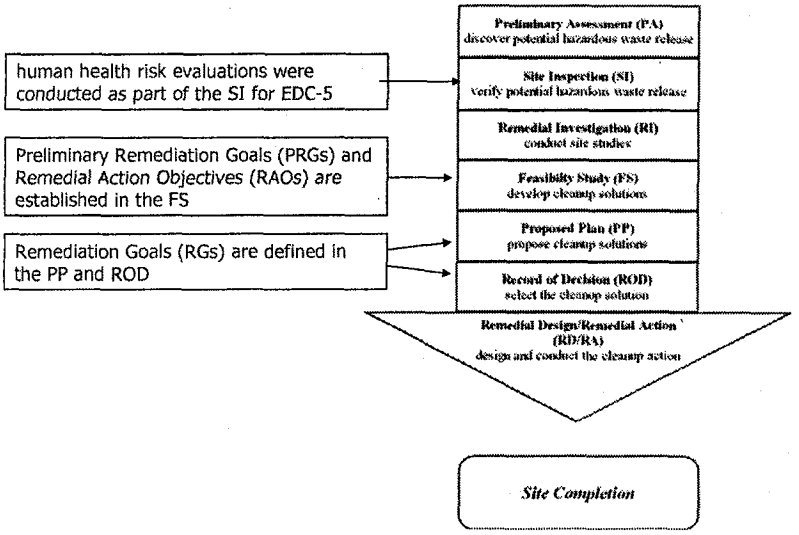

ATTACHMENT B-5

UST REMOVAL FROM LEAST TERN NESTING COLONY

(Fourteen Pages)

Welcome

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UST Removal from Least Tern Nesting Colony

Michelle Hurst
Remedial Project Manager
BRAC Program Management Office West

Timeline

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- March 13, 2005- Discovery
- March 16, 2005- Vacuum pump (350 gallons)
- March 28, 2005- Vacuum pump (1,500 gallons)
- March 29, 2005- Tank pull, sludge removal
- March 30, 2005- Soil excavation, vault removal, initial groundwater sample
- March 31, 2005- More sampling, surface scrape
- April 01, 2005- Backfill
- April 04, 2005- Habitat restoration

Involved Parties

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- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
- United States Navy
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Alameda County Health Agency
- Shaw Environmental

Least Tern Adult

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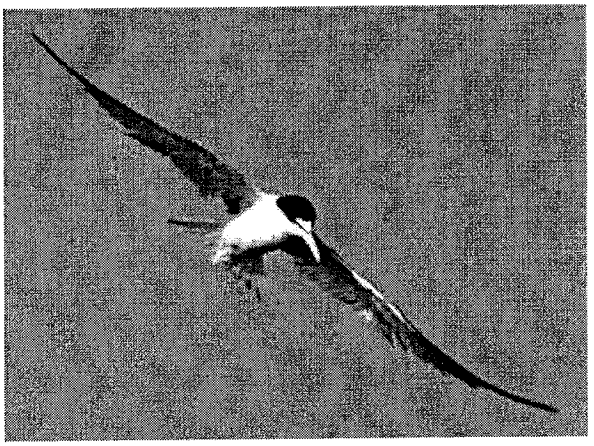

Reference:
http://mamba.bio.uci.edu/~pjbryant/biodiv/birds/charadriiformes/292232.htm

Photographer: Russ Kerr

Least Tern Juvenile

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PMO WEST

Reference:
http://mamba.bio.uci.edu/~pjbryant/biodiv/birds/charadriiformes/292221.htm

Photographer: James R. Gallagher

California Least Tern Chick

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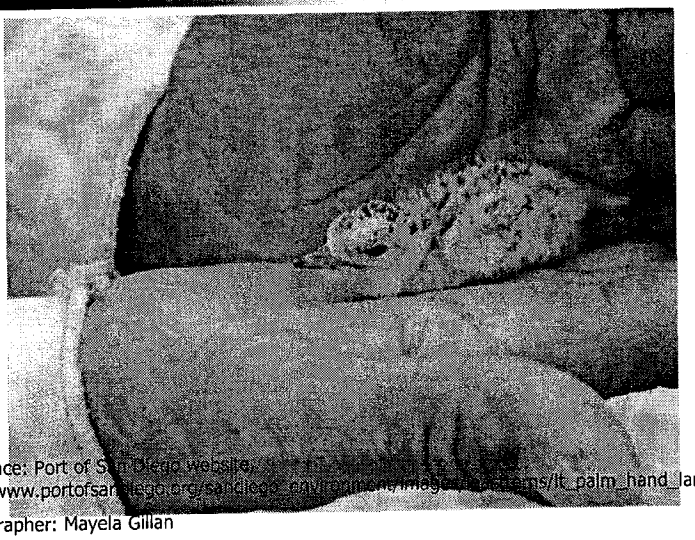

Reference: Port of San Diego website,
http://www.portofsandiego.org/sandiego_environment/image_archive/terns/lt_palm_hand_large.jpg

Photographer: Mayela Gillan

Handler: Robert Patton, a biologist employed by the Zoological Society of San Diego.

Least Tern Nest

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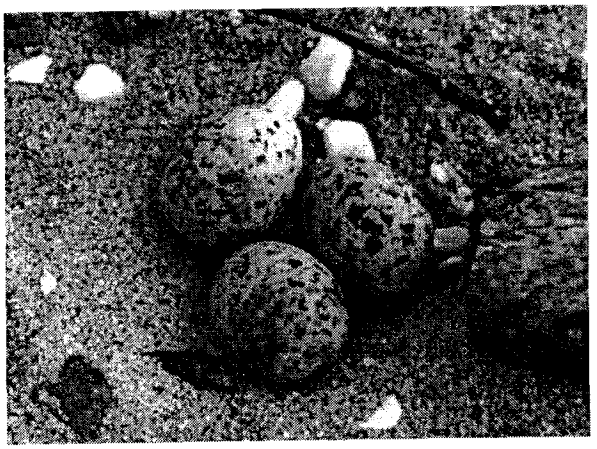

Reference: http://mamba.bio.uci.edu/~pjbryant/biodiv/birds/charadriiformes/292206.htm

Photographer: Russell Wilson

Base Map

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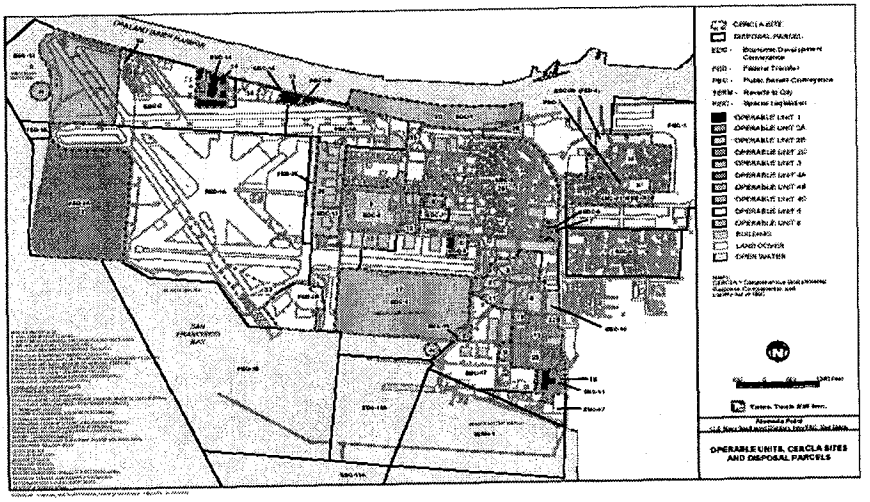

Least Tern Nesting Colony

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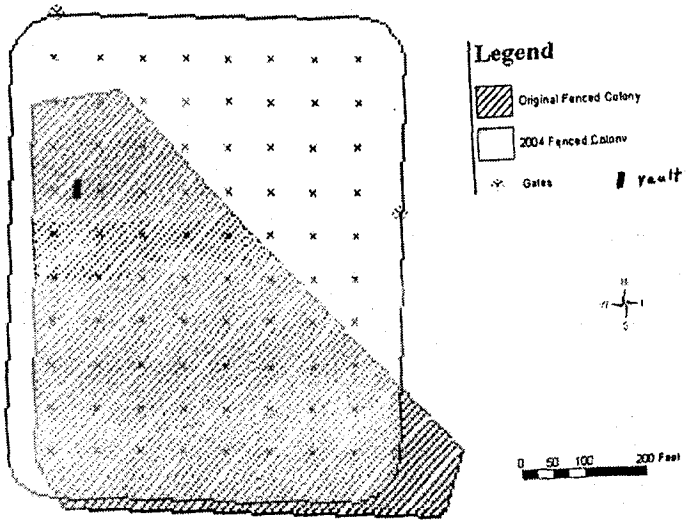

Vault

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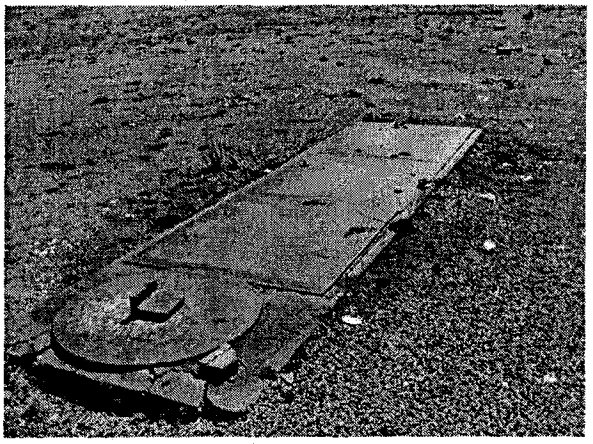

Staining

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Tank

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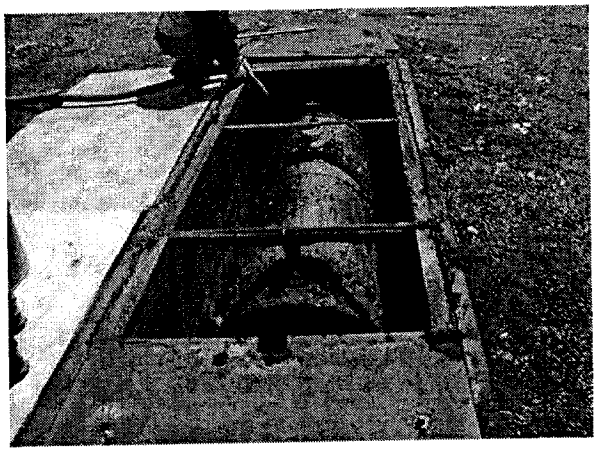

Lifting Tank

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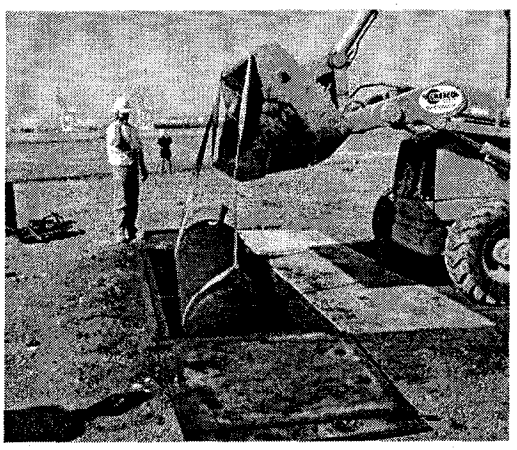

Moving Tank

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Debris

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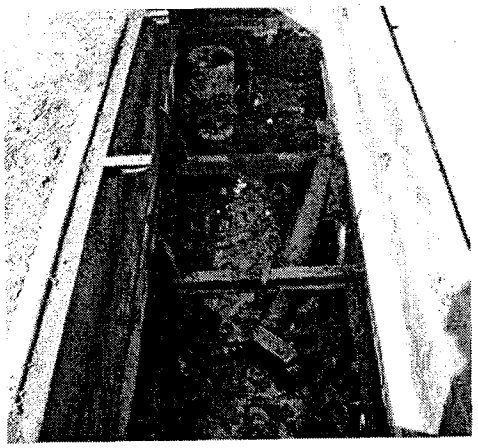

Tank Plate

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Accessing Vault (1 of 2)

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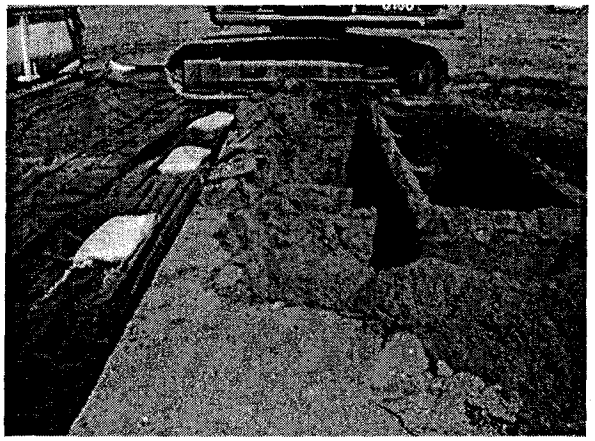
PMO WEST



Accessing Vault (2 of 2)

BRAC
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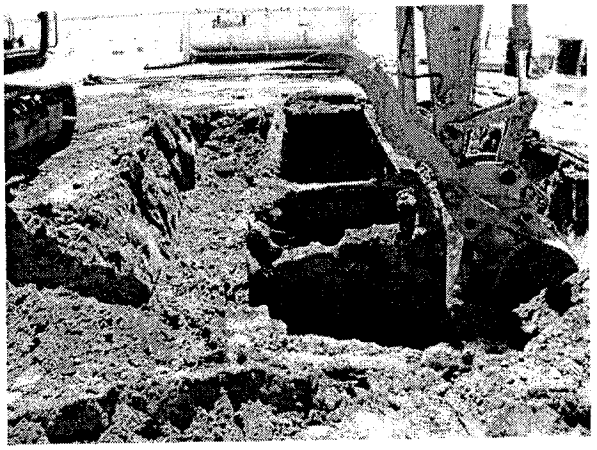
Vault Stuck

BRAC
PMO WEST



Vault Free

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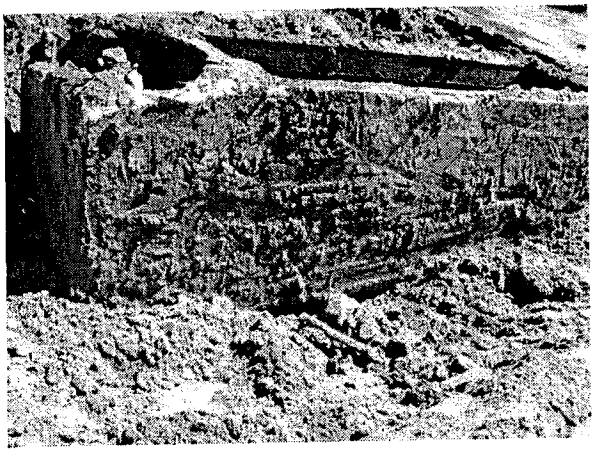

Breaking Vault

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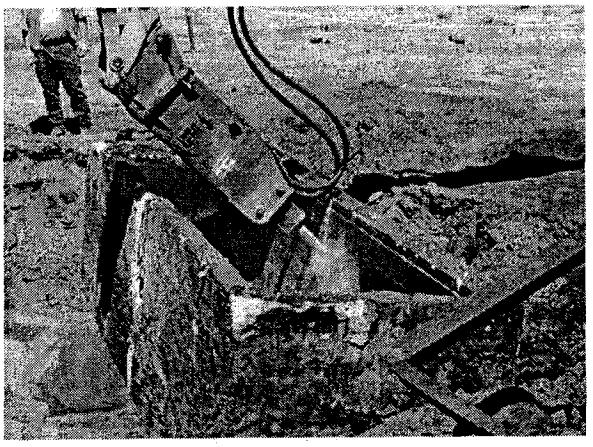
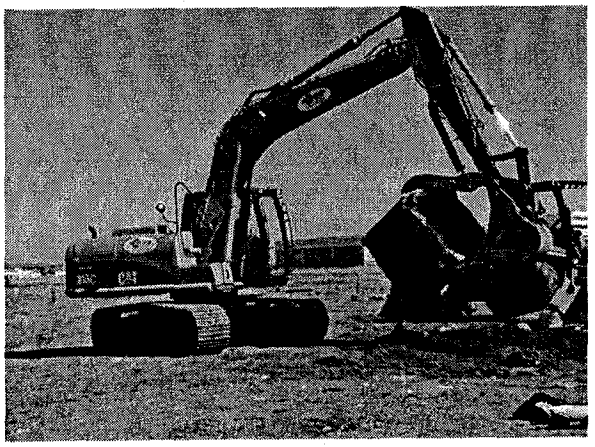


Moving Vault by Piece

BRAC
PMO WEST



Bottom of Hole (After Vault Removal)

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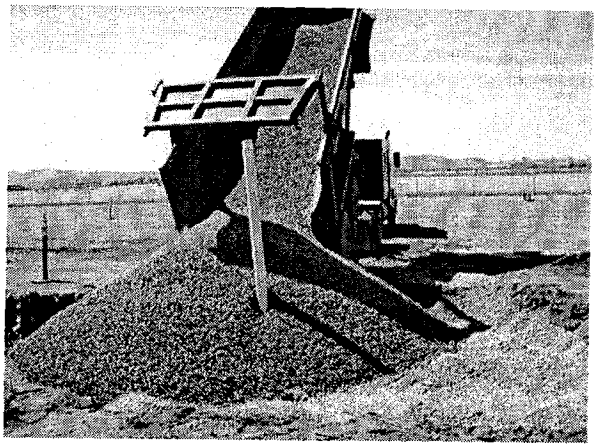
PMO WEST

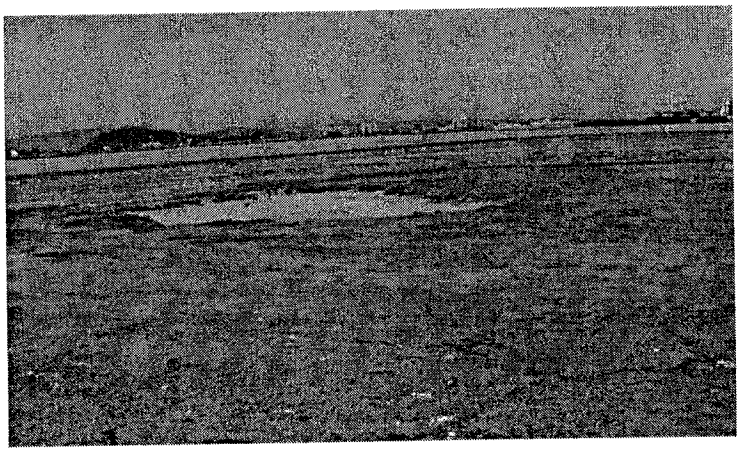
Backfill

BRAC
PMO WEST



Ready for Habitat

BRAC
PMO WEST



Habitat

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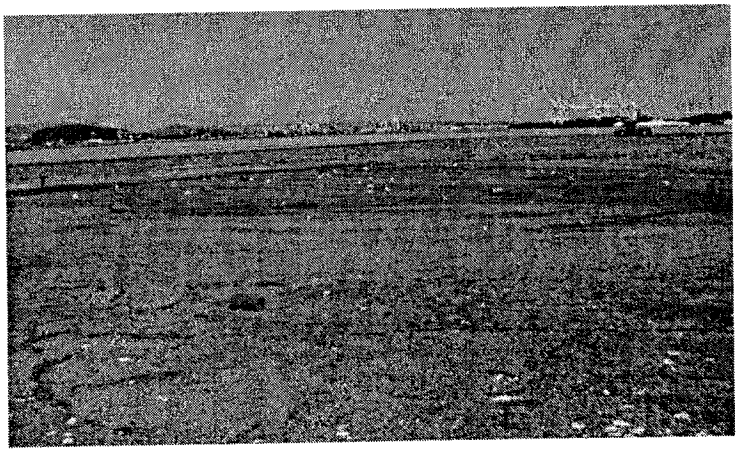

Least Tern Family

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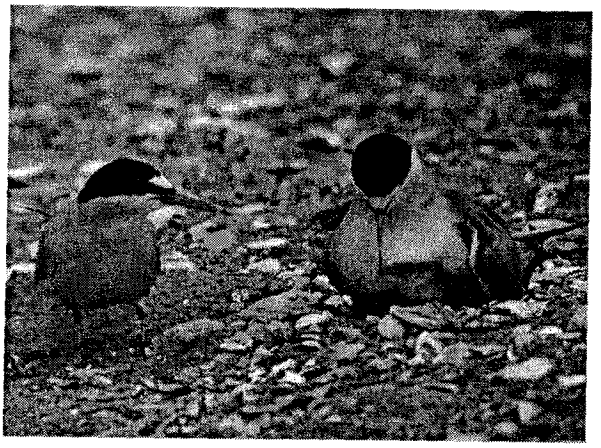
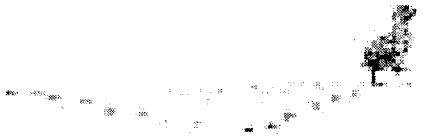


Reference: http://mamba.bio.uci.edu/~pjbryant/biodiv/birds/charadriiformes/292203.htm

Photographer: Arnold Small

Thank You

BRAC
PMO WEST



Thank you

ATTACHMENT B-6

MARCH 2005 BCT ACTIVITIES UPDATE

(Two Pages)

March 2005 BCT Activities

I. **Conference Call on Site 32 Remedial Investigation Workplan:** The BCT held a conference call on March 3, 2005 to resolve remaining areas of disagreement between the Navy and the regulators with regards to the draft final workplan for IR Site 32 before it went final. EPA, DTSC and RWQCB brought up a number of issues that we felt were not adequately addressed in the response to comments and the draft final workplan. After making progress on storm sewer characterization issues, we had another call on March 7 in which the Navy committed to sampling for radiological constituents in groundwater. The issue of expanding the site boundaries was deferred to the BCT meeting (see II.C for more details).

II. **Monthly BCT Meeting March 15, 2005**
The following items were covered during the meeting:

A. **Site 31 Workplan Presentation**: This presentation was almost identical to the one given the previous night to the RAB on March 14. The regulators are concerned about inadequate characterization of groundwater contamination and requested additional groundwater and soil gas samples be included in the workplan. The Navy agreed to look into expanding the number and scope of samples for the workplan.

B. **Site 14 Draft FS Addendum Presentation:** The Navy gave a presentation on the contents of the Draft FS Addendum for Site 14, similar to the one given to the RAB tonight. The document was submitted on March 2, 2005 and the review period will run to May 2, 2005.

C. **Site 32 Workplan Response to Comments**: Responding to comments from the regulators and the City of Alameda, the Navy agreed to: 1) analyze groundwater from three to five monitoring wells for radiological constituents; 2) include any radiological contamination in the soil as part of the Site 1 FS; 3) give a more complete description of the state of the storm sewer lines; 4) characterize the bedding material around the storm lines to assess whether the bedding material would act as a preferential pathway for contaminated groundwater to enter the Bay; and 5) expand the soil and groundwater sampling footprint to include four samples upgradient of the current Site 32 boundaries.

III. **Conference Call to Site 26 Feasibility Study:** On March 24, and in a follow up call on March 28, EPA and the RWQCB agreed that the Site 26 Feasibility Study contained a sufficient evaluation of various remedial alternatives, covering an adequate range of proposed RAOs, to go final. EPA issued a concurrence letter on March 31, which urges the Navy to select an active groundwater remedial alternative in the Proposed Plan. The BCT will have a call on April 12 to discuss the contents of the Proposed Plan.

IV. **OU 2A Remedial Investigation Report**: In a similar fashion to the approach we took for the OU 1 Remedial Investigation Report, the agencies agreed to finalize the OU 2A Remedial Investigation Report at the end of March, although we did not concur on it. Our concerns are documented in an appendix in the draft final OU 2A RI Report and will be carried through and addressed in the Feasibility Study, reflected in the Record of Decision and resolved in the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase of the clean up.

ATTACHMENT B-7

AMERICAN RED CROSS FAMILY PREPAREDNESS FAIRE AND THE EAST BAY CONVERSION AND REINVESTMENT COMMISSION'S 2005 SMALL BUSINESS GOLF CLASSIC

(Three Pages)

Contact JOANNE Robinson 523-7150
A.S.A.P For Booth Info

American Red Cross
Together, we can save a life

The Alameda Red Cross Youth Presents

Family Preparedness Faire

Come Enjoy.....
FREE Admission to the U.S.S. Hornet
Informational presentations and videos
Safety games and PRIZES
Introduction to CPR and First Aid Training

Free Family Fun!
Sunday, April 17th, 2005
12 p.m. to 4 p.m.
on the U.S.S. Hornet

The East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission

950 West Mall Square, Room 171
Alameda, CA 94501
Ph: (510) 749-5951 Fax: (510) 749-5984

2005 Small Business Golf Classic
Friday, June 17, 2005
11:00AM TEE TIME

Dear Friend,

It's that time of year! Mark your calendar for the East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission (EBCRC)'s **9th Annual Golf Classic** will be held on **Friday, June 17, 2005** at the Chuck Corica Golf Complex in Alameda. This year the proceeds will benefit EBCRC's Small Business Loan Program to assist Alameda County businesses with loans and technical assistance. The **Small Business Golf Classic,** is a premiere golf Tournament in Northern California because of the thousands of dollars in prizes, awards and great food!

Early registration will ensure your playing spot at our 11:00AM tee time so you will enjoy a nice day on the greens!!

An individual fee of $125 includes: one playing spot, lunch and one raffle ticket for a chance at the Grand Prize which will be drawn at the Awards Reception.

The EBCRC is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation so your contribution is tax deductible to the fullest extent provided by law.

Please fill out the enclosed registration form along with your check and mail it to:

EBCRC
950 West Mall Square, Room 171
Alameda, CA 94501.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (510) 749-5963.

Sincerely,
Charlene Washington
Tournament Coordinator

The East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission

SMALL BUSINESS GOLF CLASSIC
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 2005
11:00AM TEE TIME

REGISTRATION FORM

Please make your check payable and mail with this form to:

EBCRC
950 West Mall Square, Room 171
Alameda, CA 94501

INDIVIDUAL FEE: $125.00

TEAM MEMBERS

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Phone_____email_____

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Phone_____email_____

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Phone_____email_____

Name_____
Address_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Phone_____email_____

If you have any questions, please contact Charlene Washington at (510) 749-5963.

ATTACHMENT B-8

WORK PLAN PAH BACKGROUND DETERMINATION AND PAH SPECIFIC SIs FIGURE 2-3, ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA.

(One Page)

Nail Manufacturing Prior to 1899

Malthine Manufacturing Prior to 1899

Gasification Plants Prior to 1899

Coal Bulk Storage Prior to 1899

South Pacific Coast Railroad 1884-1887

Clark & Sons Pottery Works 1886-1949

Pacific Coast Borax Company 1893-1930

Pacific Coast Oil Refinery 1879-1901

Large-Diameter Clay Pipe Factory 1872

Asphaltum Pipe Factory 1870-1871

Source: (USCGS, 1903)

48'

46'

LEGEND

- HISTORICAL SITES PRIOR TO 1900

N

2500 0 2500 Feet

Work Plan PAH Background Determination and PAH Specific SIs

Figure 2-3

Historical Industry 1870 to 1900

Alameda, California

Bechtel Environmental, Inc.

CLEAN 3 Program

Date: 5/28/02
File No.: 032L8266
Job No.: 23818-032
Rev No.: B

SulTech

A Joint Venture of Sullivan Consulting Group and Tetra Tech EM Inc.

TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

Contract No. N68711-03-D-5104 Document Control No. TC . B010 . 12099

TO: Contracting Officer
Karen Rooney, Code 02RE
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 870
San Diego, CA 92101-8517

DATE: 11/15/05
CTO: 0010
LOCATION:
Alameda Point, Alameda, California

FROM:

Steven Bradley, Contract Manager

DOCUMENT TITLE AND DATE:

Final April 7, 2005 Restoration Advisory Board Monthly Meeting Summary

TYPE: ☐ Contractual Deliverable ☐ Technical Deliverable (DS) ☒ Other (TC)

VERSION: Final (e.g., Draft, Draft Final, Final) REVISION #: NA

ADMIN RECORD: Yes ☒ No ☐ CATEGORY: Confidential ☐

SCHEDULED DELIVERY DATE: 05/23/05 ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE: 11/16/05

NUMBER OF COPIES SUBMITTED TO NAVY: O/5C/4E

O = original transmittal form
C = copy of transmittal form
E = enclosure

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Diane Silva *(EVR.DS)	Jamie Hamm	
3C/3E	1C/1E	

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